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ETHIOPIA

ADDIS CLAIMS SOMALI SOLDIERS KILLED IN SIDAMO

LD261840Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Members of the farmers association and people's army of Harakalo locality, in the Borena District of Sidamo Administrative Region, killed 19 Somali regular soldiers and recovered 30 head of cattle in a search operation conducted last week. The Sidamo region administrative office reports that the search operation team is continuing its heroic and disciplined campaign against the invading Somali Government soldiers, whose aims are to reverse the Ethiopian revolution and dismember Ethiopia.

Issas Kill Somalis

LD252140Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Issas opposing the invasion of Ethiopia by the Somali regime have killed nine Somalis. They also captured two assault rifles and 100 (?camels) previously looted from farmers, which they delivered to Meiso District administrative office.

ADDIS ZEMEN ASSAILS CARTER ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD261636Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] "The Bourgeois Human Rights Philosophy," is the title of today's ADDIS ZEMEN editorial:

Since coming to power, the American president, Jimmy Carter, has proclaimed himself the international champion of human rights, with Riyadh, Teheran and other disciples joining the chorus of his orchestrated campaign, states the paper. Since human rights hold different meanings to different systems, and since it cannot be seen in isolation from the ascendancy of the masses to the position of power, the bitter struggle of the Ethiopian masses to abolish the old order and construct a new society in its place is viewed by Carter and his followers as a violation of human rights.

ADDIS ZEMEN reminds that for Carter, human rights mean the ruthless exploitation and denial of rights of the broad masses, as was the case during Haile Selassie's regime. The paper writes that, in arming the racist Pretoria regime, the Western powers accept the Vorster approach in South Africa as (?corporate) human rights. The Riyadh government, continues the paper, the representative of American imperialism in the Middle East, recently executed a princess in public for marrying a commoner, while beheading the husband. This cruel and inhuman deed has not raised a single word of opposition from the Western defenders of human rights.

ADDIS ZEMEN concludes that America, the spearhead of a worldwide system of exploitation and the home of racial oppresion, cannot in any way be accepted as a true defender of human rights in the world today.

EPRP 'ANTIREVOLUTIONARIES' CAUGHT, PARDONED

LD261907Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Members of 1 and 2 urban dwellers associations of Awasa Town, militant youths and security squad members apprehended 40 Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Party members in a search operation conducted from 21 to 22 January.

The antirevolutionaries subsequently repented and returned to the revolutionary camp. Yesterday Sgt Petros Gebre, the Provisional Military Administrative Council member assigned to the region, pardoned them.

KENYA

MINISTERS MUTINDA, OMOLO-OKERO EXCHANGE POSTS

LD261336Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The president, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, today announced cabinet ministerial changes affecting the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Power and Communications. With immediate effect, the minister for information and broadcasting, Daniel Mutinda, becomes the minister for power and communications, while the minister for power and communications, Mr Omolo-Okero, takes over as the minister for information and broadcasting.

[illegible], KENYA SIGN CREDIT AGREEMENT FOR RESERVOIR

[illegible]COY Hamburg DPA in German 1345 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpt] Nairobi--The Federal Republic and Kenya have signed a credit agreement in Nairobi, according to which the East African country will receive more than DM82 million for the construction of a reservoir. The Kenyan minister for finance and development, Mwai Kibaki, described the credit today in the country's capital as "the most important aid agreement (in Kenya) since independence." The reservoir is to be constructed on the upper course of the Tana, Kenya's largest river. The water collected in it will be used for generating electricity and irrigation purposes.

REGIONAL OFFICIAL: PURCHASE FOOD, NOT WEAPONS

LD251926Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Isiolo District commissioner, Mr Njue, has lashed out at expansionist-minded neighbors which spend huge sums of money to purchase armaments. Mr Njue has said that nationals of these countries are starving, while the few who managed were dispatched to fight meaningless wars outside their country. He has pointed out that Kenya is not interested in promoting war with any country, but is concerned with the eradication of poverty, disease and illiteracy throughout the country. Meanwhile, the Mandera District commissioner, Mr Njuguna, has asked the local Kanu branch officials to maintain undivided loyalty to the ruling party.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH CAPTURED CUBAN

LD261534Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Cuban, Soviet and other troops supporting the forces of the Addis regime cannot stand up to or counter the firepower of the Western Somalia Liberation Front and the Somali-Abo freedom-fighters, who are fighting to liberate their country. This has been stated by Orlando Carlos, who was one of the Cuban soldiers captured during the Harar battle on 22 January.

The Cuban, who was interviewed by Information Ministry reporters in the northwest region today, said that the Cuban troops currently fighting in the territory colonized by Abyssiaia were forced to fight alongside the Abyssinian forces in their unjust war against people struggling for their freedom and independence. Orlando Carlos told the reporters that the combined Soviet, Cuban and Abyssinian forces have sustained heavy losses. They have been completely defeated and have lost their morale. He said the conflict in the Horn of Africa cannot be solved by war in the region. A peaceful solution can be found by granting independence to the people of the territory. The regime in Addis Ababa should heed the rights of the people it has colonized if peace is to be established in the Horn of Africa, Orlando Carlos said.

Commenting on the relationship between the residents of Harar and the Abyssinian troops, he said that there are no ties between them whatsoever and that they differ in culture, religion and language. The Cuban added that during his stay in Harar he had seen that the freedom-fighters, herdsmen and farmers were of the same united people. They co-operated in their war against Abyssinian colonialism, and it was this, he said, that had brought about the defeat of the combined forces.

Orlando Carlos, who was born in [name indistinct] in Cuba, studied at college in Havana. He has been in the Cuban Army for 3 years.

Orlando Carlos also told reporters that the Cuban units in his part of the battlefront were led by a certain Lieutenant (Nicolas) of the Cuban armed forces.

SOMALI SOLDIER DESCRIBES FIGHTING IN HARAR

LD261838Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] One of the leaders of the freedom fighters who took part in thwarting the joint attack mounted by the Abyssinians, Russians and Cubans has said that the allied forces were defeated because the liberation forces were forewarned by the enemy's intention to launch a counteroffensive.

Speaking to Information Ministry reporters from the north-west region, (Abdullahi Ugas Jama), who was injured in the fighting within Harar and who has been admitted to Hargeisa hospital, said that the liberation forces intelligence (?service) had notified commanders 3 days in advance of the allied enemy forces' intention to launch air and ground attacks. Armed with this intelligence and fully abreast of the Addis Ababa regime's utterances, our forces were thoroughly prepared to crush the invasion, Challe (Ugas) said.

Challe (Ugas) went on to say that the liberation forces were also aware of the fact that the enemy forces were going to launch their attack using [words indistinct] and other kinds of artillery. Nonetheless, the liberation forces still inflicted a humiliating defeat on the allied colonial forces.

Challe (Ugas), who (?displayed exemplary valor on the battlefield), said that the allied enemy forces were hoist with their own petard. Many were killed, while the rest fled for their lives in utter confusion.

Challe (Ugas) said that the Cuban troops who are now in the hands of the freedom fighters are part of the contingent of foreign troops who had (?assisted) the enemy forces in the use of heavy weapons. Other foreigners are in the frontline operating the tanks and (?armored cars) donated to the Abyssinians by the Russians. [passage indistinct] Challe (Ugas) went on to say that many enemy soldiers, including foreigners, have been killed in the area and that heavy and light weapons were seized from them.

Finally, Challe (Ugas) said that the liberation forces had the upper hand in the fighting in the town of Harar, where he was wounded. There is no doubt whatsoever, he said, that the freedom fighters will liberate the town from the colonialist rule perpetrated by the Abyssinians, propped up by Russian and Cuban mercenaries.

MOGADISCIO REPLIES TO USSR ON WEST GERMAN AID

LD261844Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] In a reply to the Soviet news agency, TASS, SONNA today said that there was no doubt whatever that the grant of DM25 million given to Somalia by the West German Government will be used for development projects.

SONNA described the TASS statement on 25 January, which claimed that there was no guarantee that the German grant to Somalia would be used for development, as an attempt by the USSR to divert world attention from the fact that it has poured $1 billion worth of arms into Addis Ababa.

SONNA added that TASS was heaping blame on an innocent country, while pouring into Ethiopia missiles, tanks, warplanes and heavy artillery, none of which have ever been given to a government before. [as heard]

SONNA went on to say that it was unfortunate that the USSR and Cuba, which had deviated from the precepts of socialism, had poured thousands of soldiers into Ethiopia to fight against the freedom fighters and thwart their independence.

SONNA said that the USSR was the government solely responsible for the intensification of the tension in the Horn of Africa. The USSR was supported only by Cuba and its other lackeys. Soviet and Cuban intervention in the Horn of Africa gravely jeopardizes the whole of the continent. The whole continent should denounce this intervention in the strongest terms, said SONNA.

SONNA added that the Soviet Government wanted to turn Ethiopia into a base from which it could invade other African countries and take strategic control over the Red Sea, which is the world's lifeline for petroleum, commerce and transport and which links East and West. It is to pursue this goal that the Russians are propping up the Mengistu regime, which has even lost the confidence of its own people, SONNA said.

In conclusion, SONNA said that it is clearly impossible for the Mengistu regime or anyone else to thwart the freedom fighters' struggle for independence. It was also clear that Mengistu was sitting on the top of a (?paper hill).

TANZANIA

KENYA REPORTED READY TO RETURN SHIPS TO TANZANIA

LD261438Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Nairobi--Kenya has agreed to hand over to Tanzania three ships which it (?unilaterally) detained in 1975. Reports from Kenya say that the ships--MV Victoria, a passenger ship, MV (Maguni), an oil tanker, and MV (Moja), a cargo ship--will be handed over. The ships will go to Mwanza, where they had been stationed before the break up of the East African Community. The return of the ships is one of the first two issues on which the four-point agreement was reached between Tanzania and Kenya in Mombasa last year.

Preparatory Meeting Set

LD261900Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The government confirmed today that officials of the Tanzanian and Kenyan governments will meet in Kisumu sometime later this month to discuss the release to the Tanzania Government of three of the vessels which Kenya grabbed from the East African Railways Corporation and grounded in Kisumu since 1975.

A government spokesman said that Tanzania's 10-man delegation would be led by the general manager of the Tanzania Railway Corporation, Ndugu (Athumani Janguo). The Tanzanian delegation would make a full inspection of the vessels to assess repair costs before the vessels are formally handed over to Tanzania.

The spokesman also said that people or firms in Kenya whose property was stranded in Tanzania during the closure of the border have been advised to contact the inspector-general of the police.

MUGABE TO VISIT NIGERIA EN ROUTE TO MALTA TALKS

LD261850Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Here in Dar es Salaam it has been announced that Patriotic Front coleader Ndugu Robert Mugabe plans to visit Nigeria on his way to Malta.

Ndugu Mugabe is in Dar es Salaam to confer with Nigerian [as heard] officials over the situation in southern Africa. Ndugu Mugabe has already met with the Tanzania foreign minister, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa.

UGANDA

AMIN HAILS UGANDA'S ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

LD261856Y Kampala International Service in English 1615 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] President Amin has said the outstanding achievement of the Uganda economy was is that the country can now feel secure of her resources with the minimum leakages.

In a message to the nation to mark the seventh anniversary of the military administration, the field marshal said the economic war also put an end to social injustice based on the racial superiority complex. The Uganda economy has proved that the indigenous African can own and manage his own economy better.

On human rights, the president again denied accusations that Uganda is violating human rights. Instead, he accused the imperialists and other foreign exploiters of violating Uganda's economic human rights by carrying out all sorts of subversive activities, including denial of selling to Uganda all basic commodities and (?cutting) their technical assistance programs to Uganda. Such actions are a clear example of the violations of basic human rights to the people of Uganda by imperialists, the marshal said. He accused the imperialists and Zionists of using human rights for political reasons and justifying their interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

PRESIDENT AMIN PRESENTS WINGS TO WOMEN PILOTS

LD252044Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Life President Amin has awarded five women pilots of the Uganda Air Force [words indistinct] women squadron with flying wings.

Dr Amin later informed the gathering that the five women were first trained in Britain but owing to some political differences the British refused them further training in Britain. He said the same thing had happened to Uganda pilots in the United States--the State Department denied them flying licenses. He wondered whether this was not a violation of human rights.

The ceremony took place the venue of the victory parade of the seventh anniversary of the military administrative at Koboko.

PAKISTAN TO OPEN EMBASSY; AMIN MEETS POLISH ENVOY

LD260440Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Jan 78 LD

[Summary] The Pakistani ambassador resident in Nairobi has informed President Amin that his country is to establish an embassy in Kampala soon. He said this when he was received by President Amin at the Nile Mansion.

"The ambassador told the president that the establishment of the embassy in Kampala would enable the staff to follow up whatever has been discussed between Uganda and Pakistan.

"The ambassador praised the life-president for what he is doing for Uganda and the Third World as a whole, and said people in other countries envied the revolutionary changes that are taking place in Uganda. He praised his firm stand on various world issues in the interest of the Third World.

"President Amin also received the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic resident in Nairobi, Mr Lesiak, who conveyed to him congratulations from the Polish Government and people of Poland on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the military administration."

ANGOLA

SOVIET MINISTER RETURNS TO LUANDA FROM PROVINCES

LD261540Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Guzhenko, Soviet minister of the maritime fleet, returned to Luanda yesterday from Mocamedes and Benguela provinces which he had visited with the minister of transport and officials from the same ministry. At the airport after his arrival, the Soviet minister stated that his visit to southwest Angola had provided him with a great deal of knowledge relevant to future cooperation between our two countries in the merchant marine field.

MADAGASCAR

ALGERIAN COMMERCE MINISTER MEETS WITH RATSIRAKA

LD262046Y Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1840 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Algerian Commerce Minister Mohamed Hadj Yala was today received by President Ratsiraka and Premier Rakotoarijaona in a 2-hour meeting dominated by a fraternal and revolutionary atmosphere and during which the Algerian minister delivered to President Ratsiraka a personal message from President Boumediene.

After his meeting, the Algerian minister told the press that the subjects concerned bilateral exchanges, especially economic ones, and problems of peace and security in Africa, particularly that of the Western Sahara. He described relations between his country and Madagascar as excellent.

Bilateral agreements were signed this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry by the Algerian minister and Justin Rarivoson, Malagasy minister of economy and commerce, and by Richard Christian Remi, minister of foreign affairs.

The Algerian minister later told the press about the existing fields of bilateral cooperation. He said technical and cultural cooperation already existed and expressed the hope that the agreements just signed would encourage further development of this cooperation.

A joint governmental commission is to be set up by the two countries to cover various fields and the two sides are to promote and intensify their mutual trade. Algeria will export raw materials for the manufacture of plastic articles and products from the iron and steel industry. Madagascar will export agricultural products, such as coffee, rice, vanilla and cloves, products from the livestock industry and products from the mining industry, such as graphite, chrome and nickel.

MOZAMBIQUE

HUNGARIAN MINISTER CALLS ON PRESIDENT MACHEL

LD261846Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] After paying a courtesy call on President Samora Machel this morning, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja visited the city of Maputo and its suburbs this afternoon.

PATRIOTIC FRONT TO CONTINUE INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE

LD261810Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Simon Muzenda, joint vice president of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, said today that the shameful independence negotiated by the puppets Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau will not stop revolutionary armed struggles waged by the Zimbabwe People's Army guerrillas. He was speaking at Mavalane Airport shortly before the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front delegation's departure for Malta, where it will hold talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen on the Rhodesian question. Simon Muzenda also said that Rhodesia is still a British colony, and consequently the Patriotic Front wants to force the colonializer, Great Britain, to hand over power to the legitimate representatives of the Zimbabwe people.

ZIPA FORCES 'FREE' 36,000 VILLAGERS IN RHODESIA

LD271245Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] According to a Zimbabwean nationalist source, guerrillas of the Zimbabwe Peoples Army [ZIPA] destroyed nine villages in the (Jezane) area in the northeast operational zone. A ZIPA commander added that as a result of the destruction of these concentration camps, called protected villages by the Ian Smith regime, about 36,000 persons were freed. They are now remaking their lives in the semi-liberated areas of Zimbabwe. We recall that in a communique issued a few days ago, the guerrillas of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front announced the liberation of 2,500 persons from the clutches of the illegal regime, thus bringing to 48,500 [as heard] the number of Zimbabwean civilians liberated by ZIPA.

RHODESIA

IAN SMITH INTERVIEWED ON SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS

LD261128Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Press conference held by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in Salisbury on 25 January for a "panel of local and overseas journalists"--recorded]

[Text] [Smith] Ladies and gentlemen: First of all I would like to remind you all that the negotiating procedure which I am now carrying out is completely in keeping with the undertakings which I and my colleagues made to the electorate at the time of the last election. We stated then that it was our intention, if possible, to remove outside interference and to negotiate a settlement with internal black leaders, and that once we had obtained the best deal that we could that we would then submit this to you for your consideration.

I should think it is unnecessary for me to stress the need to bring to an end terrorism and its associated atrocities. Do we wish for peace and normality in Rhodesia or not? And secondly, it's our intention to try as a result of this to see if we could achieve the removal of sanctions. Once again, do we wish to have sanctions removed or not? And it is these objectives which I believe some of my political opponents in Rhodesia today, when indulging in criticism or me and my government, carefully try to dodge--to avoid. I'm sure I don't have to tell you that it serves no purpose to propagate airy-fairy theories which have very little to do with the realities of life--theories, for example, which propose the creation of different racial communities in our country, when every thinking person knows that this kind of thing is absolutely impossible in the world in which we live today. It is old hat which has been thrown out long ago.

It's interesting to recount that the main instigators of this plan used to be members of my caucus. They know very well the facts which I have now put before you. I can recall there were occasions when they claimed that they had the support of some responsible black Rhodesians for the formula which they were putting forward. I expressed interest in this, and wished to be put in contact with these so-called black leaders. I don't have to tell you that now, some 2 years--maybe 3 years--after, I have never yet been put in contact with these black leaders, because, ladies and gentlemen, they do not exist.

They also told us that they believe they could obtain responsible white support from leaders of countries for the proposal they were putting forward. And once again we encouraged them to follow out their exercise and encouraged them to go to these other countries and ascertain the truth or otherwise of their claims. I must tell you that they came back with their tails between their legs, disappointed men, because they could never obtain this support which they claim that they have.

There is no point in white Rhodesians getting together and producing a solution to their liking. Nor more good black Rhodesians getting together and producing a solution for their liking, because neither of these will produce a settlement. The only thing that will produce a settlement will be if white and black Rhodesians together can produce an agreement, a settlement. And it is precisely this which we are now trying to do to the best of our ability. And as I've said, when we have achieved the best we can, whether we like it or not, that is what we will have to submit to the people of our country. And if there are people who think otherwise, who pretend that they have an alternative to sell to Rhodesians, when they know that they can gain no support from either black Rhodesians or any other responsible white opinion anywhere in this world, then surely they are being deceitful. They are misleading Rhodesians.

I challenge these people once again, as I have in the past, to produce one single responsible black Rhodesian who will go along with them and the kind of theory which they are putting forward. And I challenge them to produce one responsible person outside Rhodesia, not only a member of a government but responsible member of an official opposition, to go along with what they are putting forward. And I can give you the answer now, ladies and gentlemen, because they have tried. They cannot do this in these circumstances. Surely for them to pretend otherwise is mischievous--it is deceitful. They are misleading the Rhodesian electorate.

One other point I would like to touch on. Dr Owen will be meeting the Patriotic Front in Malta next week, and I do not think there is any doubt that this meeting is intended to undercut and preempt any agreement reached in our internal talks here in Rhodesia. Up to now, Dr Owen has never got as far as discussing the final constitution with the Patriotic Front, because they have always refused to talk about anything except handing over power in Rhodesia to them--not only military but also civil power.

On this occasion, I understand Dr Owen will make strenuous efforts to get the Patriotic Front to agree to a draft constitution based closely on his white paper proposals. This will differ in certain vital important facts from the agreement which we are trying to work out here in Rhodesia. I would say to you that I believe Dr Owen is so desperate to get the Patriotic Front to talk to him--because, as you know, they have fobbed him off on a number of occasions over the last few months--that one can anticipate that he will make further concessions to their demands for power in the transitional period in order to get them to join him in a united front against our internal agreement.

Dr Owen is very well aware, and he has conceded this in discussion, that the internally based black leaders command an overwhelming majority of support amongst black Rhodesians. Nevertheless, one can anticipate that for his own motive he will join in an unholy alliance with the Patriotic Front in an effort to discredit the internal leaders in any agreement they may reach. He will do this in complete disregard of the famous British fifth principle which was laid down by Sir Harold Wilson and which stated that any agreement must be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole. That principle has gone by the board as far as the present British Government is concerned. It has been replaced by the requirement of acceptability to the terrorists, to the frontline presidents, to the OAU and other similar bodies, and in the last resort even to the Russians, and, as I have said before, none of these stand to gain from a peaceful solution in Rhodesia.

I believe that Dr Owen is sadly misreading the realities of the situation in Rhodesia, as he and his predecessors have done so often in the past. The black leaders will speak for themselves, but I would say that the people of Rhodesia as a whole are in no mood to have foisted on them leaders chosen by outsiders or a settlement dictated by outsiders. Now I will try to answer your questions.

[Question] Prime Minister, (Ron Dell), RHODESIA HERALD: After this morning's session of the constitutional talks, can you now say that Rhodesia is firmly on the road to majority rule?

[Answer] Well, I would say to you that as far as the talks are concerned, they have not yet been completed. So, nothing has really been decided. We have made a number of decisions, but those have been made on the understanding that the whole package is completed. And, therefore, as I have stated all along, I will reserve my comments until we have completed the exercise, and we have not yet completed it.

[Question] (Cornelius Lamberis) [words indistinct]: For a long time, settlement negotiations have been bedeviled by the lack of trust and mistrust between blacks and whites. Can you tell us if, as the result of your present negotiations, this mistrust has been eliminated? In other words, do you trust the people you negotiate with and do they trust you?

[Answer] I think it is fair comment that for a long time there has been mistrust between the races in this country. Regrettably, I think this has been unnecessarily generated in some cases by political opportunists who were using it to further their own ends--I think it was aggravated. Be that as it may, I have no doubt in my mind that the more we have been associated in the present negotiations, the greater is the trust which has been generated. And I'm satisfied that the whole atmosphere and attitude is different now to what it was when we commenced. And I believe that the longer we continue to work together, the more we will succeed in building up trust between the main two races.

[Question] Is that elimination of mistrust enough to make paper safeguards and things like that virtually unnecessary? How are we in other words to trust each other in negotiations?

[Answer] Well, I believe it will take a long time before we will be in a position where we can eliminate safeguards because sufficient trust has been generated. I think this will take years, and it will take years of people proving themselves once they are in a position of power. I want to say in answer to your question specifically on paper guarantees that I'm not talking about paper guarantees. As far as I'm concerned, paper guarantees are of little use. We are wasting a great deal of time because we are determined to secure for Rhodesia real guarantees, as opposed to paper guarantees, and I believe we have a very good chance of succeeding. [as heard]

[Question] (Michael Nicholson), ITN London: Sir, if I quote you correctly, you said that Dr Owen, for his own motives, is seeking an unholy alliance with the Patriotic Front to the detriment of black internal settlement--black internal leaders. Now, can I ask you to be specific? If your interpretation is correct, you are suggesting that the British Government prefers an alliance with the Patriotic Front, a Patriotic Front government here, to anything that can be settled between you and the black domestic leaders. Now, can you explain why you think this should be so?

[Answer] Well, I'm very happy to do so, to tell you that we have a great deal of evidence to substantiate the claim which I made. There are many occasions when it has been made clear to us, going right back to the conference at Geneva and the subsequent conferences which have taken place here, where the British Government have made it clear where their interests lie. At the outset of the talks, Dr Owen told me that he was going to take into account everybody's views, and that nobody would have a right of veto. The second time when I saw him, there had been dramatic changes in the conditions which he put before us, and it was made clear to us that this was because the Patriotic Front would not go along with the original conditions. So I wonder what could be clearer than that. This has been the consistent pattern for a long while now. So while I regret to have to say that that is the truth, I'm nevertheless happy to say I have that evidence before me, and I believe it is clear and conclusive.

[Question] James MacManus, GUARDIAN, London: Prime Minister, if the reports are true that 28 percent of the seats in any new parliament are to be reserved for whites, now how are you going to win any international acceptance of that agreement, if it's clearly not based on one-man, one-vote?

[Answer] I thought I made it clear at the outset, and if not, let me make it clear now that the negotiations which are now taking place are not for discussion this afternoon. We all agreed at the outset that we would negotiate in confidence, and no matter what others have done, it is my intention to abide by that common agreement that was made. Not only do I think it is the correct procedure, but, ladies and gentlemen, I'm satisfied that if we put ourselves in a position where we start negotiating in public, this will only be to the detriment of the ultimate end result.

[Question] (Du Plessis), (Argas) AFRICAN NEWS SERVICE: Sir, do you, in view of the British Government's preference for the Patriotic Front and their hostility to an internal settlement--Sir, do you think that an internal settlement will still be acceptable to the British and the rest of the outside world in terms of lifting sanctions and acceptability once again for Rhodesia?

[Answer] I would say yes to you because I think there is a growing awareness throughout responsible countries in the world that in the end we have got to have a settlement of the Rhodesian issue. I would draw your attention to a statement which I think was made only about a week ago by the American ambassador in London--that was reported in the local press, so no doubt you will have seen it--where he said as far as they were concerned it didn't matter who produced the settlement, as long as it was a correct settlement and as long as it fairly represented the voice of majority rule in Rhodesia. And I believe we will be able to produce the genuine article, in which case I am satisfied that we will gain recognition from the rest of the world--from the free world, I should qualify.

[Question] Do you think Britain will go along with this (?though, Sir), in view of their preference for the Patriotic Front?

[Answer] Yes, I believe that in the end the reality of the situation and the facts of the case will bring them along with us. I don't expect them to say this in public now, because I know this would antagonize the OAU and the frontline presidents and people like that. But having been presented with a fait accompli, I believe they will accept it, and I think we'd be surprised at a number of other people who today are adopting a very critical stance but who will nevertheless accept this--I repeat, providing we produce the correct solution.

[Question] Patterson, RBC: Prime Minister, there's been talk that Dr Owen's meeting next week in Malta may produce some sort of plan to encompass the Anglo-American plan and your own internal settlement. If that comes about, will you give this any countenance?

[Answer] Well, it's a hypothetical case which seems to me to be almost an impossibility. I doubt whether one should waste time giving it any serious consideration. But, of course, whatever comes up we consider.

[Question] [Name indistinct], (?BBC): Can you say how near you are to a settlement in broad principle?

[Answer] I doubt whether this is really of much use or being very constructive, because we are about as near now as we've been for the last 2 weeks, and we are nearer, I think, than most people ever thought we would come. But that doesn't really give you much idea as far as time is concerned. It could go on for another few weeks. On the other hand, it might be less.

[Question] Would it not be to your advantage, Prime Minister, to try at least to achieve some agreement in broad principle before next Monday's meeting in Malta?

[Answer] There could well be advantages, yes. However, I can do no more than what I am doing at the moment and what I can get the other parties concerned to do with me. I want to assure that I believe it is imperative that we get on with this as quickly as possible, for more important reasons than what happens next week at Malta--for the simple reason that every day that passes, roughly about 20 innocent Rhodesians are being killed, and every day that passes an average of a hundred or so good black Rhodesians are being put out of employment, out of work. Certainly, a certain amount of this has been brought about by the world recession as opposed to sanctions, but the two together are beginning to have a detrimental effect on the nation and on the living of decent, good Rhodesians. And I'm concerned about them. So there are a number of reasons why we must not allow one day more than necessary to pass before we make our decisions and come nearer to the ultimate objective.

[Question] (John Kelly), DAILY EXPRESS, London: Sir, at the time of Geneva your constitutional experts estimated that it would take 25 months to prepare from scratch for a general election. Do they still hold that view, and do you still hold that view? Can majority rule come in fact before 1980?

[Answer] I can say to you in absolute honesty that I haven't had a reassessment of this recently. I don't know whether in the changed circumstances that time scale can be brought down or not. I've got so many other things on my mind at the moment. But once we get to the stage of commencing this exercise, of course we will once again reassess the situation. I don't believe we stand to gain anytying by delaying, by trying to lengthen this period. At the same time, we have to carry out the task correctly and properly, in keeping with what we expect from Rhodesians. But I wouldn't like to give you an off-the-cuff guess as to what the time span will be.

[Question] [Words indistinct] and ask whether it would be possible in fact even to speed things up and to get it organized by the rains of next season--about October time?

[Answer] I don't think I've anything to add to the answer which I've already given. When the time is appropriate, we'll once more do this exercise on the conditions surrounding us at that time. There may be new circumstances which could change the time span. I don't know.

[Question] [Name indistinct], REUTER: Prime Minister, after--if--a settlement is reached, an election must be organized, and the Patriotic Front has said that it will continue fighting. Are you confident that a one-man, one-vote election which will satisfy outside interests [words indistinct] acceptability can be organized if the war is continuing?

[Answer] Well, first of all, I would say to you, as I have said on so many occasions in the past, that we don't believe that the war will continue, certainly not at the pace at which it is continuing now. It is our assessment that, if we come to the sort of settlement I have referred to, that gradually the terrorism will cease. This isn't only the view of our own military advisers, it is a view which is held by the black leaders with whom we are now holding consultations. Certainly in the short term, as has always happened in the past, there will in all probability be an upsurge in terrorism--but this is short term. And I say this to correct the misinterpretation which some of my political opponents have [word indistinct] abroad about a disagreement between my friend sitting on my left here, Mr Van der Byl, and myself about this. They made a point that we had disagreed with one another, but they had to twist the truth in order to make that point, because they left out the crucial words which he included--in the short term. We have all accepted that in the short term there will be a resurgence of terrorism. This has always taken place because they are opposed to the peace which we are trying to bring about. But long term, all of the evidence before us indicates that it will gradually die away, and in the end wither away completely.

[Unidentified official] Mr MacManus.

[Question] Can you tell us, Prime Minister, whether the amnesty program means total immunity from prosecution for those insurgents who surrender?

[Answer] Well, if you want information on the details, you'll have to get in touch with the people who are dealing with this. I don't mind telling you that this was a pretty difficult one for us to accept. It took me a long time to swallow this unpalatable pill. It's something that has received consideration for many months--maybe longer. But in the end you've got to face up to the simple fact: Is it going to help you in the future to reduce the number of decent Rhodesians who are going to be killed? I know that it's a bitter pill, I repeat, for Rhodesians. Most families have been associated with some tragedy in connection with the war. Very few Rhodesians haven't in some way or other been affected, and I can speak for my own family in this regard. But we can't let emotions guide us in a thing like this. When it is explained to you that no matter what has happened in the past you can't rectify that, but here is something you can do which is going to help you to save lives tomorrow and next week and next month and so on, then I think: At any rate I have to face up to the realities of life and move away from emotionalism and bring in the hard logic--cold facts. Although it's difficult to argue against the heat of emotion with the cold of logic and fact, I've got to do this, and this was one of those occasions where we had to make a very difficult decision. Now I believe that, as Mr Holland said the other day, the best thing we can do is to give this a chance and see if it is going to work. Our security leaders are hopeful and they believe that they can deal with the different countingencies which will present themselves.

[Question] Prime Minister, can you say whether you believe--and if you believe it can you substantiate that belief--whether a practical and satisfactory settlement can be obtained without either the immediate or the eventual participation of the Patriotic Front of Nkomo and Mugabe?

[Answer] I've no doubt in my mind, ladies and gentlemen, that at this moment the Patriotic Front are irrelevant as far as a solution to Rhodesia is concerned. I don't believe they carry much weight in Rhodesia. In fact, it is getting less with the passage of each day. And with the great mass of the black Rhodesians--it is getting now that the estimate is nearly 90 percent--who support the local black leaders, then I would say that anybody outside is of little consequence.

[Question] (Michael Nicholson), ITN, again: Is your confidence in the outcome of the internal settlement talks and your belief as just stated that it will be accepted in time in any way geared to the assumption that the Conservatives will be the next government of Britain after the next general election?

[Answer] No, I can assure you, and I've said this on many occasions before, for a long while now we have never pinned our faith on any particular government in Britain. We're sufficiently realistic to realize that this would be folly. We deal with facts and circumstances as they are before us. And I have also said before that we don't anticipate that there will be any great difference, basically, if there is a change in government in Britain. There may be in their attitude and their approach, yes. We feel that they will be less vindictive than certainly some of the present government--that they won't try to seek revenge and retribution. But basically there will not be much difference.

[Question] (Wilma Vandenburg), Radio Milversum, Holland: If the safe return should be successful, how is it envisaged to keep these people occupied and to get them work?

[Answer] I'm afraid I must once again ask you to direct that question at the people who are going to be dealing with this. I haven't got all of the details at my fingertips.

[Question] (Max Sturn), DIE PRESSE, Vienna: Mr Prime Minister, I understand that terrorist activities have been stepped up in the last week. Has it reached, in your view, the maximum potential, or do you think there's a possibility for futher increase?

[Answer] I think we've got to be sufficiently realistic to accept that there could be a further increase. I think they are certainly piling on as much as they can at the moment, because they are trying to undermine what we are doing. But that does not mean to say that they haven't got further reserves.

[Question] [name indistinct]: In your opening statement, you were obviously talking about opposition to your plans from the Rhodesian Action Party [RAP]. Now the party claims to be getting fresh support from among the electorate since the elections last year. How much opposition do you anticipate from that during the referendum when it comes about? And do you think there is a chance that RAP stands a chance of defeating you?

[Answer] There is no doubt that they are using the present delicate situation in order to try to improve their image and their support. I said to you earlier that I believe they are doing this using false pretences, because I don't believe they can deliver the goods which they are offering the public. I think their kind of emotional appeal does affect some people, but I have sufficient confidence in the good commonsense of the vast majority of the Rhodesians to see through this kind of approach.

(But you) know at the time of the last election they believed it was possible for them to be the government of the day. We saw then what sort of a reaction they got from clear-headed and cool-thinking Rhodesians. I believe that when the facts of the case are put before Rhodesians once again, we will be able to pull the carpet from under their feet. They are building up their case today on ideas which they are putting to the Rhodesian public concerning the present settlement talks.

I don't even know what the final conclusion is, and yet these people who are not in the conference claim that they do and are trying to frighten Rhodesians by parading these things in front of them. It shows you how hollow their case is.

I repeat, there are some gullible people, some of whom are very susceptible to emotion, who will fall for it, but give us an opportunity to put the facts before the people of Rhodesia and I believe they will get the same answer that they did at the last election.

[Question] (Bob Sheering), (?EVENING STANDARD): At the time of UDI, Prime Minister, you were quite convinced that the country would be recognized by other nations, and this did not come about. You now believe that an internal settlement will be recognized by other countries. If this doesn't happen, how serious will this be to Rhodesia? How critical could it be?

[Answer] I suppose as critical as it was when we declared our independence. And following that, you know, we had I think the 10 best years we've ever had in our history. So you can't predict this. So much depends on the circumstances of the whole of the world. One of our biggest problems at the moment is that the world is going through a depression. There's nothing we can do about this.

[Question] Prime Minister, do you anticipate a loan from Britain if you and the present negotiators should agree, and if so at what stage?

[Answer] Once again, it is very difficult for me to anticipate this. With people playing the game of politics, one finds it difficult to estimate their actions in advance.

But we have, I believe, sources of reliable information which tell us that providing we come to a fair and a reasonable settlement there will not be many problems in gaining acceptance from the rest of the world, and that includes Britain.

[Question] [name indistinct]: Prime Minister, are you aware that under the censorship regulations which your government has introduced no one here is allowed to report or comment on what you've just said about the safe return policy?

[Answer] No, I'm not.

[Question] Well, I think that is the case, as was defined yesterday by Mr Holland.

[Answer] Well, my colleague on my left tells me that you are not telling the truth, that all you have to do is to get it cleared. But I've got other things to think about.

[Unidentified official] Some more questions?

[Question] Prime Minister, (Hartly) from IANA: Could you tell us why even very limited discussion on a matter of such public interest as the safe return policy has been stifled by censorship?

[Answer] I would say to you that we are at war. I'm surprised that you seem to be so little aware of that--that every day Rhodesians are being killed, and that any country in past history which has been at war has had exactly the same as we have here in Rhodesia, and that if you went to any other country in the African Continent--even countries which are not at war--you would find that you have less freedom there than you have in Rhodesia. I think you should pause for a minute and think before asking a question like that, you know.

[Question] Prime Minister, are you not aware that, for example, during the last war British military disasters such as the fall of Singapore were freely discussed, even to the detriment of British national morale?

[Answer] No, you're quite wrong. They were discussed with the concurrence of the British Government under the code of ethics which was in being at that time, and we accept that here as well. But if people break that code of ethics, then, regrettably, sometimes we've got to resort to tougher measures. They didn't break it in those days. Once again, I regret to have to tell you, you haven't got your facts right.

[Question] Prime Minister, the local press have always been prepared to suppress matters of fact which might affect people's lives if published, but do you not appreciate the danger of a precedent for future governments--the suppression of discussion of a government decision--that a future government could turn around and say: This precedent was established in 1978, and we're not going to allow discussion of such and such, which may in fact be an action against you?

[Answer] I hope they do it as well. As long as it is in the interests of the security of the country, I hope future governments will take a leaf out of our book and do exactly the same as we have in the interests of the security of their country.

[Question] [Words indistinct, interrupted by Smith]

[Answer] You're not going to go on with this subject, are you?

[Question] In a way.

[Answer] I thought we'd have better things to talk about than this. Well?

[Question] It's of interest to the journalists present, Sir.

[Answer] Yeah.

[Question] Could you explain why it was necessary to impose the ban on news and comment about the safe return policy when it was the government itself which had announced it the previous day? We just wanted to clear that point up, Sir.

[Answer] Well, I'm unaware of what you're talking about, so what's the good of asking me the question?

[Question] [Words indistinct] may I remind you that the government issued a statement on Friday announcing the safe return policy. And on the Saturday, a total ban was placed on news and comment on the safe return policy. We just wondered whether you could explain why it was necessary to do that?

[Answer] Because, according to my information, there were people who were abusing their position and were doing things which were to the detriment of the safe return policy. And that was an assessment that we got from our military advisers, not the politicians. Are there any other sensible questions?

[Question] Prime Minister, can you say how the safe return policy is proceeding? Is it meeting any measure of success?

[Answer] No, you must ask the people concerned. I've been very busy, as no doubt you are aware, with the constitutional talks. I haven't had a chance to check up on this. But I'm quite sure if you ask the people concerned, they will give you an answer.

[Unidentified official] Mr (Lamberis).

[Question] Prime Minister, on the same question, without repeating, don't you think the media could help you in the safe return (?campaign) if we had the freedom to report and encourage people to do so?

[Answer] Yes, providing you adopted a responsible attitude--yes. But if you are going to adopt an irresponsible attitude, then no. That's the crux of it.

[Unidentified official] Any further questions?

[Question] Chris Hopkings, SABC: Prime Minister, one final thing on this. Mr Holland said yesterday that the safe return policy was directly responnsible for the imposition of this particular censorship (words indistinct). Once that safe return policy has been exhausted, or whatever, is that censorship going to be lifted?

[Answer] Well, you'll have to ask Mr Holland that, because he's dealing with it. I don't--didn't--even know what he said to you, so how can I comment on it? I'm unaware of what was going on in his mind at the time.

[Question] When I spoke to Marshal McLaren yesterday, he said it was a politicians' decision. I understand that you in general were also directly responsible for that particular decision.

[Answer] You understand incorrectly. [sounds of confusion in background] I beg your pardon?

[Question] Who was responsible for the decision?

[Answer] Well, you can get on to the people concerned and ask them. I repeat this is not my function.

[Question] Was it military, Sir?

[Answer] I beg your pardon?

[Question] It was a military decision?

[Answer] Well, you ask the people concerned, and they will give you the answer. As I understand, this was a joint operation between the military, yes, and the politicians as well, but basically it is a military concern, the safe return policy.

[Question] So you weren't involved in the final decision?

[Answer] No.

[Unidentified official] A last question, gentlemen, please? Last questions?

[Smith] No, they've run out of [word indistinct] questions. Let's close it up [words indistinct].

[Question] Prime Minister, just one. Once the settlement talks get around to discussing the composition of the security forces, as they inevitably will, under the new regulations, news copy on security related matters has to be cleared through the official channels. Will news copy on the settlement talks be subjected to official censorship?

[Answer] I'll tell you when that problem comes up.

[Official] Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you Prime Minister.

NATIONALIST LEADERS SAY AGREEMENT CLOSER

LD271225Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] Black nationalist leaders say they have moved closer to agreement on the Rhodesian constitutional issue. The settlement talks between the prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, and black nationalist leaders continued in Salisbury today. After the meeting the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole was asked whether an agreement had been signed. He replied: No, but we will sign one. Senator Chief Chirau told newsmen: There was more progress today than we made yesterday. Bishop Muzorewa declined to comment. There was no official statement. Legal experts representing all four delegations met earlier in the day.

The forthcoming meeting in Malta between the British foreign secretary, Dr Owen, and the terrorist leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe have [as heard] spurred progress at the Salisbury talks. It's reported that the Malta talks finally swayed the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole to accept the 10-year period on the constitutional blocking mechanism. Previously he had held out for half that length of time.

Meanwhile, in London, the British foreign secretary, Dr Owen, faces a mounting storm of protest. Critics have accused the British politican of flirting with the leaders of the so-called Patriotic Front while ignoring the settlement talks in Salisbury. REUTER says Dr Owen was accused of flirting with the men of war and ignoring the attempts of peace-loving black Rhodesians who are anxious to negotiate with the government of Mr Ian Smith.

However, the agency adds that Dr Owen will hear the opposite from the leaders of the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, when they meet in Malta on Monday. The agency says Nkomo and Mugabe will undoubtedly accuse Dr Owen of being too soft with Mr Smith. REUTER says British officials have acknowledged that the Anglo-British [as heard] settlement initiative is now propelled by new anxieties.

AFP: Settlement Imminent

PA261409Y Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 26 Jan 78 PA

[By Ian Mills]

[Text] Salisbury, Jan 26 (AFP)--Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith is moving rapidly towards an internal political settlement with moderate black leaders, sources close to the negotiations said here today.

An announcement on broad agreement is now expected before the weekend, the sources said. The heads of the four delegations to the talks meet here again this afternoon to finalise several outstanding details of a broad agreement that will lead to the formation of an interim government to take the country to majority rule, the sources said. A full settlement talks session is expected to be held tomorrow and to be followed almost immediately by an announcement that agreement has been reached, the sources added.

Details of the agreement have not been released, but it is understood to be rooted firmly in the Rhodesia plan devised by former American Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger. The Kissinger plan called for a supreme council of state charged with devising a new constitution within two years and for a lower council of ministers with a black prime minister.

The timing of the broad agreement is designed to preempt the Malta talks on Monday between British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, both of whom have condemned the Salisbury talks and vowed to continue the guerrilla war. The sources said there was still argument over how long the interim government would exist. Mr Smith is said to want it for two years but the black leaders are demanding a shorter period.

The nationalist target date for black rule is September this year, but there are doubts whether the mechanics of the agreement, such as carving the country into 100 new constituencies and registering thousands of black voters, can be completed by then.

The interim government will also decide such issues as the release of political prisoners and negotiating a cease-fire in the guerrilla war, the sources said.

It is not clear at present whether Mr Smith plans to vacate the premiership to become an equal member of a "Council of State" within the interim government. Indications are that the present government and administration will continue to operate normally and that the "Council of State" will comprise the moderate nationalist leaders involved in the talks, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Senator Chief Chirau, and Mr Smith.

It is expected that the three nationalist leaders will be created non-voting cabinet ministers, the present constitution having been amended 18 months ago to allow such appointments.

The settlement timetable will end once the constitution has been devised. Mr Smith has promised to put any full agreement to a referendum of the mainly white electorate, thus giving the country's 270,000 whites the final say in accepting the accord.

Mr Smith's main opponents, the right-wing Rhodesian Action Party (RAP), is already gearing itself for the referendum at which it will oppose the move. The Action Party is urging white Rhodesians to ensure that they are registered voters and the party is expected to mount an all-out campaign to defeat the internal settlement.

CALLAGHAN DENIES DR OWEN HINDERS SETTLEMENT

LD271220Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] The British prime minister, Mr Callaghan, has denied that the foreign secretary, Dr Owen, is trying to hinder a settlement in Rhodesia. Mr Callaghan was replying in the House of Commons to the Conservative foreign affairs spokesman, Mr John Davies.

The prime minister was asked by Mr Davies to convince Dr Owen of the need to help [illegible] peaceful settlement in Salisbury, not hinder it. Another Conservative member, Mr Michael Brotherton, commented on Dr Owen's forthcoming trip to Malta to meet the Nkomo-Mugabe terrorist leaders. Mr Brotherton said Mr Callaghan should tell Dr Owen that the company of moderates, such as those seeking an internal settlement in Rhodesia, is preferred to that of murderers.

SECURITY ANNOUNCES KILLING OF 11 TERRORISTS

LD261840Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] Combined Operations Headquarters reports that during the past 24 hours security forces have killed 11 terrorists and one terrorist collaborator. Terrorists have murdered 5 tribesmen, including 2 youths. One of the murdered men was stoned to death after having been shot and wounded by the terrorists responsible. Eight tribesmen have been killed by terrorist-initiated crossfire. Yesterday at 6 pm and at 6:45 a gang of terrorists attacked stores on the outskirts of Bulawayo. Mr and Mrs (Julius Van Beerk) were injured in one of the attacks. A hospital spokesman described their condition as critical but improving, and satisfactory, respectively.

MINISTER WELCOMES BBC REFUSAL TO PROPAGANDIZE

LD261846Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Van der Byl, says he does not want a repetition of a British radio station run for the purpose of fomenting revolution in Rhodesia. In a letter to the London newspaper, THE TIMES, Mr Van der Byl supported the statement by the BBC that it will not follow a UN resolution and broadcast antiapartheid propaganda beamed at South Africa. Such programs would be received in Rhodesia and some elements could seek to prejudice the outcome of the Salisbury settlement talks. He added that BBC officials admitted that the broadcasts from the station in Francistown set up by the Labor government in 1965 were propagandist and inflammatory.

SPOKESMAN SCORES CONTINUED CLOSURE OF BORDER

LD261824Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] A Rhodesian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that if President Kaunda does not open the border until the Nkomo-Mugabe faction has seized power, he is in for a long wait that will be fruitless. He was commenting on the continued support by President Kaunda for the faction, and added that as a result many innocent Zambians will suffer hardships, even starvation. It is apparent, he added, that President Kaunda's humanism does not seem to take the welfare of his own people into account.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRETORIA SUPPLIES DETAILS OF NEW VORSTER CABINET

LD271232Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1000 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--The prime minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday announced his expected cabinet reshuffle, bringing in two new Transvaal ministers and giving the National Party leader in Transvaal, Dr Connie Mulder, the key post of minister of Bantu administration and development.

Dr Mulder retains information, but gives up the portfolio of the interior to Mr A. Schlebusch, who retains his present portfolios of public works and immigration.

The two new ministers are:

Mr Willem Cruywagen, the present deputy minister of Bantu administration, who will become minister of new Department of Education and Training (formerly Bantu education).

Mr F.W. de Klerk, MP for Vereeniging, who will be minister of post and telecommunications in place of Senator Johan Van der Spuy, who will retire at the end of March.

Mr Vorster appointed Dr W.L. (Willie) Vosloo, (56), MP for Brentwood, as Dr Mulder's deputy minister of Bantu administration.

The Department of Bantu Education will be separated from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and its name will be changed to that of Education and Training. The term 'Bantu' falls away.

Dr A.P. Treurnight, present deputy minister of Bantu education remains deputy minister of this department.

New Cabinet

Prime minister	Mr John Vorster (62)
Minister of defense	Mr P.W. Botha (62)
Minister of transport	Mr S.L. Muller (60)
Minister of labor and mines	Mr S.P. Botha (55)
Minister of Bantu development and administration (to be renamed) and information	Dr C.P. Mulder (52)
Minister of social welfare/pensions and posts/telecommunications	Senator J.P. Van der Spuy (65)
Minister of national education, sport and recreation	Dr P.G.J. Koornhof (52)
Minister of agriculture	Mr H. Schoeman (50)
Minister of health, planning, environment and statistics	Dr S.W. Van der Merwe (55)
Minister of finance	Senator C.P.F. Horwood (61)
Minister of economic affairs	Mr J.G. Heunis (50)
Minister of justice, police and prisons	Mr J.T. Kruger (60)
Minister of Indian affairs, community development and tourism	Mr S.J.M. Steyn (63)
Minister of immigration, public works and of the interior	Mr A.L. Schlebusch (60)
Minister of forestry and water affairs	Mr A.A. Raubenheimer (57)
Minister of colored, Rehoboth and Nama relations	Mr H.H. Smit (52)
Minister of foreign affairs	Mr R.F. Botha (45)
Minister of education and training (proposed title)	Mr W.A. Cruywagen (56)

Deputy Ministers

Deputy minister of social welfare and pensions, of planning and environment and of statistics	Mr T.N.H. Janson (58)
Deputy minister of agriculture	Mr J.J. Malan (59)
Deputy minister of the interior and of information	Mr L. Le Grange (49)
Deputy minister of Bantu development (to be renamed)	Mr F. Hartzenberg (42)
Deputy minister of education and training (proposed title)	Dr A.P. Treurnight (56)
Deputy minister of Bantu affairs (to be renamed)	Dr W.L. Vosloo (56)

MULDER: CONFEDERATION OF STATES 'WITHIN REACH'

LD252215Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The South African minister designate of Bantu administration and development, Dr Connie Mulder, says the achievement of a confederation of neighboring states in South Africa which are politically independent but economically interdependent is now within reach. In a statement issued in Cape Town, the minister said a great deal of hard work still lies ahead and significant progress still has to be made, but firm foundations have been laid, thorough preliminary work has been done, and the project can now go ahead at an increased tempo.

Doctor Mulder said the rate of development will be determined by day-to-day practicalities and moves. The government's relations policy as far as the various population groups are concerned can at this stage be best described by the concept of plural democracy. Pluralism reflects the diverse nature of the population structure. Plural democracy means the right of each population group to decide its own political future on the grounds of self-determination.

Doctor Mulder said he would work toward peaceful coexistence in South Africa and toward maintaining dialog with black leaders. He would also concentrate on improving the standard of living and circumstances of all the black people. He wanted to see black communities making positive contributions toward improving conditions for their own people. Black people outside their own territories and blacks living in urban areas should be included in this process.

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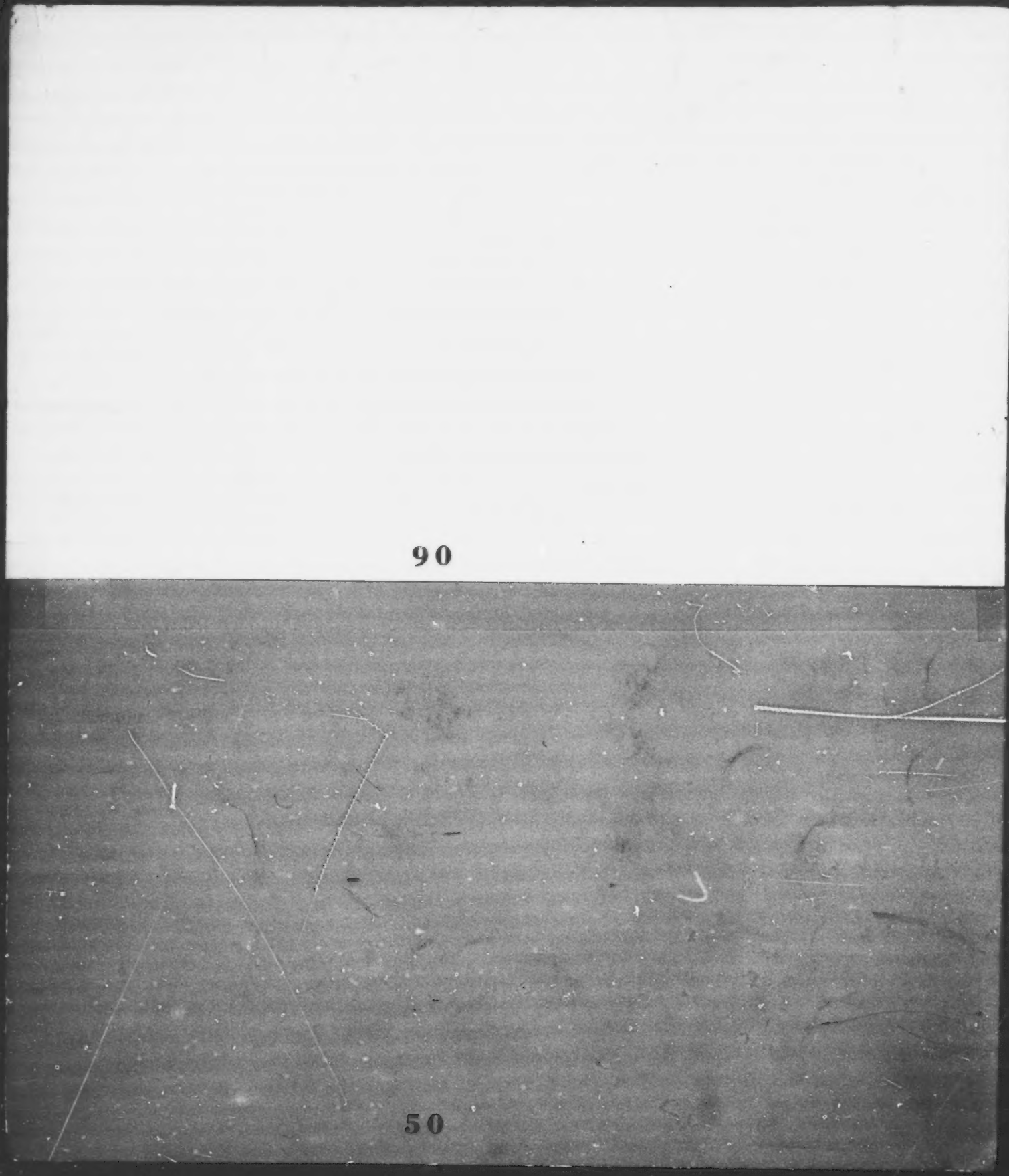
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